Gazette of the United States.

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A CHARGE,

Delivered to the GRAND JURY for the District of Maſſachuſetts, in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the ſaid Diſtrict, held in the Town of BOSTON, *on the 12th of October*, 1792, *by*

The Hon. JAMES IREDELL, Eſq.

One of the ASSOCIATE JUSTICES *of the* SUPREME COURT *of the* UNITED STATES.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

IN having the honour to addreſs you for the firſt time in my judicial capacity, I do it with particular ſatisfaction, at a period of ſo much dignity and proſperity to the United States:—Perhaps in no country in the world have been within ſo few years exemplified ſuch awful and important leſſons. We have been taught, not only the value of liberty, but what it was much more difficult to learn, that liberty itſelf, in order to be truly enjoyed, muſt ſubmit to reaſonable and conſiderate reſtraints. The unbounded liberty of the ſtrongeſt man is tyranny to the weakeſt: The unlimited ſway of a majority is oppreſſion to the minority: Unlicenced indulgence to all the paſſions of men is an impious rejection of the controul of reaſon which Providence has given for their government and direction.

True liberty certainly conſiſts in ſuch reſtraints, and no greater, on the actions of each particular individual as the common good of the whole requires. The exact medium it may be difficult to find, but we have reaſon to hope it is moſt likely to be found in that country which can draw forth, by the choice either direct or indirect of the people themſelves, thoſe characters for the immediate exerciſe of public truſts, in whoſe abilities and integrity they can place the greateſt confidence. The modifications under which this important good can be effected, we have the moſt reaſon to reſpect, when they have been deliberately formed, and ſolemnly ratified by a fair and adequate repreſentation of that people for whoſe welfare they care, and ought alone to be intended. Such have been theſe governments, as well of the States ſeparately, as of the United States, under which we have the happineſs to live.

Many nations, both antient and modern, have had the glory of acquiring and for ſome time of preſerving liberty by the moſt noble and virtuous exertions. But *America*, I believe, furniſhed the firſt inſtance of a number of powerful and reſpectable States, impreſſed with the higheſt ſenſe of liberty, voluntarily relinquiſhing large portions of power which they ſeparately enjoyed, for the ſake of forming a more perfect union for their future welfare. The ſucceſs hath hitherto exceeded the moſt ſanguine expectations. God grant, that no ſubſequent diſappointment may weaken the effect of ſo magnanimous an example.

In conſequence of this great revolution, more wonderful and not leſs glorious than the firſt, we have now two governments to which we owe obedience: The reſpective State Governments in all inſtances which concern the intereſts of each State ſingly: The Government of the United States in all inſtances which concern the intereſts of the Union at large. Each of theſe governments is ſovereign and ſupreme, within the definite ſphere of its authority. The common object of both is the happineſs of all the citizens equally and without diſtinction, ſo far as it is poſſible for ſyſtems of government to ſecure it. The peculiar object of the government of the United States is to cement by an effective, not a nominal authority, that union to which, under divine Providence, we unqueſtionably owe all the bleſſings we now enjoy, and without a preſervation of which, we ſhould too probably become a prey to inteſtine diſcord, and find ourſelves the miſerable victims of local and conflicting purſuits.

To conſult the welfare of each citizen individually; the welfare of each State ſeparately; the common welfare of the whole jointly; ſo far as they can all be rendered compatible; are great and noble objects, worthy of our moſt zealous care, and moſt unremitted attention. The taſk is certainly not eaſy, but we have no reaſon to fear it is altogether impracticable.—Moderation and good ſenſe, however, are neceſſary to perpetuate, as they were at firſt to aſſent to meaſures calculated to ſecure perhaps the greateſt bleſſings ever deviſed by any human ſyſtems. Let each man conſider, that his liberty and property cannot be ſecured without forming a common intereſt with all the other members of the ſociety to which he belongs; that this common intereſt can only be protected by the co-operation of common councils, and a ſubmiſſion to laws framed to give them effect; and that as each State naturally and properly is the guardian of its own ſeparate and individual intereſts, ſo the United States can alone rightfully determine in caſes in which not one State ſingly, but all the States have a common and united concern. Providence has deſigned man for ſociety, and thoſe who either from pride or vanity, or any worſe motive, refuſe to yield to the conditions it indiſpenſably requires, counteract ſo far as in them lies, the proviſions of divine wiſdom for the good order and government of mankind.

Theſe principles ſhould be ever preſent to our minds, and to a large majority I flatter myſelf they conſtantly will be, for I am perſuaded the more they are attended to, the ſtronger will be their impreſſion. An enlightened ſenſe of the true intereſt of each individual, will naturally lead him to a proper eſtimation of thoſe principles beſt calculated to ſecure it. But it is in vain to expect, let us have what form of government we will, that the laws enacted under it, however wiſe and patriotic, will meet with univerſal, much leſs with reſpectful obedience. In all ſocieties there will be bad men, whom no laws nor any principle can reſtrain; there will be weak men, eaſily miſled by artful and impoſing miſrepreſentations. Attempts may therefore be expected to undermine, if not to deſtroy the beſt conſtructed government which it is poſſible for human wiſdom to form. When therefore a government is formed, one of the firſt duties incumbent upon it is to provide for its own preſervation, by guarding againſt the machinations of evil men, either for its total deſtruction, or for any material injury to it in any of its operations. This gives riſe to what is uſually termed *the Criminal Law*; a law which has for its object the puniſhment of bad actions, by which the ſecurity or welfare of the community is in any eſſential degree endangered.

This being the true and only proper object of the Criminal Law, it ſhould be calculated to meet this danger, and this alone. At the ſame time that it is efficacious, it ſhould be as mild as the nature of the caſe will admit of. In providing for the detection and puniſhment of the guilty, it ſhould be careful to ſecure the ſafety, and guard the reputation of the innocent. It being one of the moſt awful concerns of human legiſlation, and that in which perſonal liberty and ſafety are more immediately intereſted than any other, the utmoſt attention ought in a very eſpecial manner to be paid in this caſe, in order to prevent an abuſe of authority entruſted for the moſt ſacred purpoſe for which any authority can be. Every law on ſuch a ſubject ought to be paſſed with the moſt trembling ſolicitude, leſt any unfortunate individual ſhould become the victim of injuſtice or oppreſſion.

The Conſtitution of the United States, diſtinguiſhed as it is in all its parts for an invariable attention to a true and rational ſpirit of freedom, has not been inattentive to it in this its moſt important concern. It is not truſted ſolely to legiſlative diſcretion. Reſtrictions are impoſed, in order to render ſecure beyond the poſſibility of attack, the perſonal ſafety of the people in caſes where it might otherwiſe be ſometimes expoſed to no ſmall danger. A latitude of diſcretion, I believe, has been left in no inſtance where it could be ſafely avoided.

There is one crime in particular, which it was juſtly thought proper the Conſtitution itſelf ſhould define. That is, the crime of Treaſon. This undoubtedly is the higheſt crime known in the law, becauſe it aims at the ſubverſion of the Government, and of courſe at the deſtruction of all the private happineſs and public ſecurity derived from it. But at the ſame time, it is a crime in the proſecution of which great abuſes are liable to be committed, if the government is left altogether without reſtraint, becauſe uſually the whole arm of power is exerted againſt the perſon accuſed, and therefore reſentment may be apt to have too powerful an operation. In Monarchies, where the perſon of the Monarch is apparently if not directly the ſole object of attack, a man under trial for this offence, may frequently expect the ſympathy of the people, who in ſuch countries often ſuppoſe (and ſometimes with great truth) that their intereſt and that of the Monarch are far from being the ſame.—But in a Republic, where the Government, the ſubverſion of which is aimed at, is truly the Government of the People, there may be great danger of the perſon accuſed being the object of a ſtrong popular prejudice, as well as of a legal proſecution. If therefore there be at ſuch a period any ambiguity in the definition of the crime, or the mode of trial be unfavorable to the ſecurity of the perſon expoſed to it, there can be no reaſon to expect a fair and impartial trial. The Conſtitution has guarded againſt the firſt danger, by a plain and expreſs deſinition, clearly comprehending real, and not conſtructive acts of treaſon. Againſt the latter, it has not only uſed the precaution of particularly ſpecifying the evidence which ſhall alone be ſufficient for a conviction; but there is in common with all other crimes, the great and ineſtimable ſecurity of a Trial by Jury.

This excellent method of trial may, in reſpect to criminal caſes, be conſidered as divided into branches. 1. For the purpoſe of accuſation. 2. For the final deciſion. The firſt, Gentlemen, is the high and important character now devolved on you. No perſon is to be held to anſwer any capital or other infamous crime of a civil nature, committed within this diſtrict againſt the laws of the United States, except upon your preſentment or indictment. Any perſon, without diſtinction, may, upon your authority, be put upon his trial for ſuch. From your impartiality there is the utmoſt reaſon to expect that no proſecution will be commenced without grounds, or forborne from any undue motive. As members of the ſociety yourſelves, you will not fail to conſider the neceſſity of a due maintenance of the laws of it: As men who may be inſtructed by your own precedents you will feel the importance of eſtabliſhing none that may be applied to an oppreſſive purpoſe. Theſe circumſtances, in themſelves ſo favorable to impartialty, added to the ſolemn obligation of duty, will naturally inſpire the public with confidence, the guilty with terror, and ſave the innocent from alarm.

But, Gentlemen, how noble is the thought, how conſolatory the reflection, that after you have deliberately weighed, and ſolemnly preſented, an accuſation againſt any man, another trial yet remains, a public one, in the face of the accuſed; a trial by another jury of his fellow citizens, with the full aſſiſtance of counſel, with the right and the opportunity of ſummoning witneſſes for his defence, with the right alſo, in capital caſes, of peremtorily challenging a large number of the jurors, called upon his trial, (in treaſon thirty-five, in other capital offences, twenty) accompanied alſo with other privileges, I believe never granted in the ſame extent in any other laws, the having delivered not only a copy of the indictment and a liſt of the jury, and witneſſes in proſecutions for Treaſon, but a copy of the indictment and a liſt of the Jury, in other capital proſecutions, a certain time before the trial. In moſt caſes of treaſon and miſpriſion of treaſon, all theſe advantages exiſt in England, in their fulleſt extent. But in all other capital caſes, (aſtoniſhing as it is) at this very day, in that enlightened country, counſel are not allowed to ſpeak to any but queſtions of law, and it is conſidered a matter of favor in the court, to permit them even to aſk queſtions for the priſoner. It is indeed a moſt melancholy conſideration, that long after liberty had been contended for, and to a great degree obtained, as to other objects, the perſonal ſafety of individuals ſhould have been ſo little regarded. It was thought to require laws in England, ſome years after the revolution, in 1688 (one indeed even ſo late as Queen Anne) to entitle a priſoner to have witneſſes examined on oath, in his defence. According to an iniquitous practice originally introduced, as there is great reaſon to believe, without any colour of law, priſoners had not only been excluded from this privilege, but alſo from being allowed a full defence by counſel; and this unprincipled practice had ſo long prevailed, that it at length acquired the pretext of an inſurmountable preſcription. Happy are that people whoſe liberties depend, not on the mercy or diſcretion of courts, but upon written proviſions, too plain to be miſunderſtood, and protected in the moſt ſacred manner, by guardians too watchful and too powerful to be overcome!

The Conſtitution itſelf, together with amendments to it, which have received the requiſite conſent, ſecure the invaluable benefits I have mentioned, of a trial by jury, of a public trial in the face of the acuſed, of having proceſs for witneſſes, and the aſſiſtance of counſel. The other advantages enumerated, form part of the Criminal Code, derived from the Legiſlature alone, and partake of that diſcerning zeal, for the real ſecurity and true happineſs of all the citizens, which ſo eminently diſtinguiſh a Government, founded on the very baſis of freedom and juſtice.

Another protection, gentlemen, in laws whoſe ſpirit of mildneſs and liberality we cannot too much admire, is a limitation of time for the proſecution of offences. No capital offence (murder or forgery excepted) is to be proſecuted but within three years after the commiſſion of it, nor any proſecution for any offence not capital, or for any fine or forfeiture under any penal ſtatute, but within two years after the commiſſion of the offence, or the incurring of the forfeiture. There is an exception, however, in both inſtances, of perſons fleeing from juſtice. This alſo, in its extent, is an improvement, I believe, on former ſyſtems.

The crimes, gentlemen, of which you are to enquire, are crimes committed againſt the United States within this diſtrict. Theſe are defined and the puniſhments preſcribed, in certain acts of Congreſs, paſſed in virtue of powers contained in the Conſtitution of the United States. They will be found, I truſt, all of them congenial to the ſpirit of a free people, the principle of whoſe aim it invariably is, and ought to be, to unite all the energy neceſſary for the ſupport of Government, with an inflexible attention to the proper ſecurity and protection of individuals. It does not appear to me material now to point them out particularly to you, not only becauſe I preſume you are well acquainted with moſt if not all of them, and can have eaſy acceſs to them, but becauſe I have reaſon to hope you have no occaſion at this time to preſent many, if any particular offences. The very favorable accounts I have every where heard, ſince I have had the pleaſure of being on this Circuit, of the good order and reſpectful ſubmiſſion to the laws which univerſally prevail in it, have given me the utmoſt ſatisfaction. In addition to my own perſonal obſervations, they have impreſſed me with the higheſt reſpect for a people who have had the good ſenſe ſo happily to combine an invincible ſpirit of freedom, with an enlightened regard for ſuch a government and ſuch laws as can alone be adequate to ſecure it. May this excellent diſpoſition forever prevail! May it be rewarded with as much happineſs as it is poſſible for men to enjoy! And may the true ſpirit of freedom and order united, actuate all virtuous citizens of the Union, to the end of time!!

FROM THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

MR. DUNLAP,

Be pleaſed to inſert the following, as a Supplemental Note to No. II, in your paper of the 10th inſt.

WHEN the extracts explaining Mr. Jefferſon's political principles, reſpecting the conſtitution, were ſent to the preſs, with an intimation that the originals ſhould be made acceſſible if neceſſary, it was with reaſon concluded that no man of candor would entertain any doubt of their authenticity.—A writer, under the ſignature of Catullus (who, notwithſtanding his ridiculous transfer of his authorſhip, is evidently the original writer under the ſignature of An American) has been ſo far wanting in this virtue, as to contradict ſo rational a ſuppoſition. To put an end to all poſſible cavil on this ſubject, notice is now given, that any gentleman of known honor and delicacy, who ſhall be named to the Editor of the American Daily Advertiſer, ſhall have an opportunity of examining not only the paſſages extracted, but the entire contents of the original letters. It fortunately happens, that from the writer's practice of mentioning in every letter the date of the preceding one, it is demonſtrated by the letters themſelves that they form the whole of this correſpondence within the neceſſary period. The propriety of requiring a witneſs in this caſe of the above deſcription accounts for itſelf. In the freedom of an extenſive correſpondence with a confidential friend, it could not but happen that many things muſt be included not only irrelative to the ſubject in queſtion, but to any other of a public nature, and which though unexceptionable in their place, ſhould never leave the depoſitory of private honor. With reſpect to the letter of July 6, 1788, publiſhed in your paper of the 10th inſtant, this ſagacious commentator has been as unlucky, as in all his other inferences from preſumptive circumſtances. It is neither the letter ſpoken of by Mr. Pendleton, nor written to the ſame perſon. Had the critic, however, been poſſeſſed of leſs ſagacity, with the ſmalleſt particle of candor, he might eaſily have reconciled the ſtatement given by Mr. Pendleton with the extract in queſtion. The bill of rights mentioned in the latter might ſurely be called, either by Mr. Jefferſon, in another letter, or by Mr. Pendleton, ſtating, in his own language, the contents of the one he ſaw, an enumeration of the amendments wiſhed to be ſecured. Every particular right ſecured is, in fact, an amendment, and is ſo deſignated in the amendatory ſupplement to the conſtitution. It is painful to waſte a moment in explanations which ſeem to be ſo unneceſſary; yet, as a ſpecimen of the manner in which the attack on an illuſtrious patriot is conducted, it may not be unworthy of attention.

Foreign Affairs.

BRUSSELS, Auguſt 24.

MLA FAYETTE was taken in the following manner:—On the 19th, at ten in the evening, a patrole, conſiſting of ſeven men, belonging to the advanced poſts of Rochefort, in Ardennes, in the Biſhoprick of Leige, where M. Harnoncourt commands, met with a number of French officers, followed by about twenty domeſtics. They were on the point of being fired at by the picquet guard, but inſtantly one of the ſtrangers quitted his company, and was conducted to M. Harnoncourt.

This gentleman was M. Bureau de Puſy, officer of engineers. He declared that his friends and himſelf were French emigrants going to Holland. M. Harnoncourt aſked him, how it happened that they were not going to join the Princes? M. Bureau anſwered, that, differing in opinion from them, they preferred going to Holland. M. Harnoncourt told him, that they muſt be treated as priſoners of war. Not one of the whole company objected to giving his parole, except M. Alexander Lameth, who began a fine ſpeech on the rights of nations, and ſaid that they were arreſted in a neutral country. They were then on the territories of the principality of Leige. M. Harnoncourt anſwered, that the French had been ſo extremely clever in confounding all kinds of rights, and the rights of nations in particular, that it was

no wonder if miſtakes ſhould be the conſequence. M. de Lameth threatened to write to M. de Mercy. M. Harnoncourt was not intimidated; and thoſe gentleman are ſafe in Namur, where they are to remain until the duke of Brunſwick decides on their fate. They have declared, that the army which they have quitted is encamped behind la Chiere, between Mouzon and Sterai. It is ſaid that M. la Fayette had attempted to ſound the diſpoſitions of his ſoldiers, and finding that they had reſolved to ſhoot him, and being deſirous himſelf of living a little longer, he took the firſt opportunity to paſs into an enemy's country.

Every day freſh priſoners are bro't to Luxemburg. On the evening previous to the raiſing the camp at Montfort, 38 French priſoners were conducted to it, that the Pruſſians might ſee them. Among theſe were ſix peaſants. The Duke of Brunſwick ſent for them, gave them a ſevere reprimand, and ſent them back to their own country.

The Pruſſian army having, on the 18th in the morning, raiſed the camp at Montfort, marched four leagues towards the French territories, and effected a junction with the army of general Clairfayt. Theſe combined forces encamped the ſame evening on the French territories, at two leagues diſtance from Thionville; their right extending as far as Longwi. The king of Pruſſia ſlept in the Chateau de Bettenburg, only one league diſtant from the French frontiers.

On the 19th, 18 waggon loads of bricks were carried from Luxemburg to Grevenmaker, to build ovens with, and to make a Boulangerie de Campagne.

Letters received from Luxemburg, dated the 20th inſtant, inform us that the fortreſs of Longwi is taken by the combined armies, and that on the 21ſt a battalion was to march from Luxemburg to garriſon that fortreſs. By another letter we have the following details:—"The intention of the army was to ſcale the place; but before preparations for that purpoſe could be made, the garriſon, whoſe anſwer to the firſt ſummons was, that every man was reſolved to be buried under the ruins of the fortreſs, ſurrendered without attempting to make the leaſt defence! They were all made priſoners of war; they were in number 1800, and were conducted to Luxemburg. The Pruſſian Boulangeries were immediately removed to Senger. The troops are in full march to meet M. Luckner, [now Kellerman] who is encamped with 25,000 men, under the walls of Metz.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

SEPTEMBER 3.

M. Baignoux, member of the commiſſion of general ſafety, read to the aſſembly a report made by the commiſſioners of the community, reſpecting the events of the preceding night, of which the following is an abſtract: The commiſſion aſſembled during the ſuſpenſion of the night ſitting, being informed by ſeveral citizens, that the people were continuing to ruſh in great numbers towards the different priſons, and were there exerciſing their vengeance, they thought it neceſſary to write to the council general of the community, in order that they might learn officially the true ſtate of things. The community ſent back word, that thhey had ordered a deputation to go, and give an account to the commiſſion of what had happened. At two o'clock the deputation conſiſting of Meſſrs. Tallion, Tronchon, and Cuiraut, were introduced into the hall of the aſſembly. M. Tronchon then ſaid that the greater part of the priſons were empty; that about four hundred priſoners had been maſſacred; that he had thought it prudent to releaſe all priſoners confined for debt at the priſon of La Force, and that he had done the ſame thing at St. Pelagie. That when he returned to the community, he recollected that he had forgot to viſit that part at La Force where the women were confined; that he immediately returned, and ſet at liberty twenty-four. That he and his colleagues had taken under their particular protection, Madame Tourzelle and Madame Saint Brice, obſerving that the latter was pregnant, and that they conducted theſe two ladies to the ſection (des Droits de l'Homme) of the Rights of Man, to be kept there till they are tried.

The mob proceeded next to the Chatelet, where they likewiſe ſacrificed all the priſoners. About midnight they were collected round La Force, to which the commiſſioners inſtantly repaired, but were not able to prevail on the people to deſiſt from their ſanguinary proceedings. Several deputations were ſucceſſively ſent to try if they could reſtore tranquility; and orders were given to the commandant general to draw out detachments of the National Guards; but as the ſervice of the barriers required ſuch a great number of men, a ſufficiency was not left to repreſs the audacity of the populace. The Commiſſioners once more attempted to bring back the ungovernable and infatuated multitude to a ſenſe of juſtice and humanity; but they could not make the leaſt impreſſion on their minds, or check their ferocity and vengeance.

M. Guiraud, a third commiſſioner, ſaid, "We proceeded to the Bicetre with ſeven pieces of cannon. The people, though they exerciſed their vengeance, rendered juſtice, however, to debtors; many of them were releaſed amidſt the claſhing of arms and ſhouts of *vive la nation*. The priſons of the Palais, he added, were all empty, and that very few of thoſe confined in them had eſcaped death."

M. Guiraud mentioned, that the people were ſearching the bodies on the Pont Neuf, and collecting their money and pocket books, to have them depoſited in ſome place of ſafety—A man found ſtealing a handkerchief was inſtantly put to death. He added, that he forgot to mention one fact, which, he ſaid, did honor to the people:—"In the different priſons they formed a tribunal, conſiſting of 12 perſons, after examining the gaoler's book, and aſking different queſtions, the judges placed their hands upon the head of the priſoner, and ſaid, "do you think that in our conſciences we can releaſe this gentleman?" This word *releaſe* was his condemnation. When they anſwered *yes*, the accuſed perſon was ſet at liberty in appearance, and immediately daſhed upon the pikes of the ſurrounding people. If they were judged innocent, they were releaſed amidſt the ſhouts of—Vive la Nation."

The Aſſembly ordered this report to be printed.

The miniſter for the home-department communicated to the Aſſembly a letter from Sedan, which announced that the enemy had entered Stenay, and that they were preparing to attack Montmedi. The adminiſtrators of Sedan added, that the enemy were ſeizing the grain in the fields, and tranſporting it behind them to Luxemburg.

BELFAST, September 12.

The very intereſting news from France, that came by this day's mail, has induced us to defer ſeveral important articles, in order to make room for its inſertion. At the ſame time, that every man of ſenſibility muſt ſhudder at the tranſactions of the 2d inſtant at Paris, let it be conſidered, that the firſt accounts of all tumults are apt to be exaggerated; that of the 10th of Auguſt, for inſtance, was not merely exaggerated, but totally miſrepreſented, for the firſt two or three days. No doubt this, as well as every other popular ebullition, will be charged to the account of the Jacobins, although it is notorious, that the leading members both of the Aſſembly, and of the Municipality of Paris, are alſo the leading members of that Society, and all of them exerted their utmoſt influence, in vain, to ſtop the fury of the mob.

FRANCE.

(Lateſt intelligence from Paris.)

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,

SEPTEMBER 4.—Morning.

The aſſembly charged the community of Paris to protect the Abbe Sicard, inſtructor of deaf and dumb, who was arreſted without any proper reaſon.

An addreſs from Marſeilles was preſented, ſtating that the place of ſitting of the department of Aix was transferred to Marſeilles, as they had been informed the enemies of liberty were plotting to make a general maſſacre of the patriots of that place.

M. Dalbon, commandant of St. Manehold, wrote, complaining that 10,000 men had been ſent to him without arms—"We do not want courage, ſaid he, but arms,"—Referred to the executive power.

M. Chabot ſaid, that as reports had been ſpread that the National Aſſembly meant to re-eſtabliſh Louis XVI. on the throne of France, or to place on it the Duke of York or the Duke of Brunſwick, and that as theſe reports were propagated with a view to make the National Aſſembly unpopular, it was neceſſary to contradict them in a public manner, "Let us ſwear," ſaid he, "that we abhor the doctrine aſcribed to us, and let us declare, that we have ſuffered ſo much already from the vices of Kings, and from Royalty, that we hold them in deteſtation."

The whole Aſſembly then roſe, and took the oath propoſed by M. Chabot.

M. Dubayt—"Let us ſwear that no foreigner ſhall ever give laws to France."

M. Lariviere—"Let us ſwear that no King, no Monarch ſhall ever be a ſtain upon our liberty."

The Aſſembly again roſe, and with heir hands raiſed up, took both the propoſed oaths.

M. Chabot communicated to the Aſſembly a letter which he had received from his colleague M. Merlin, one of the Commiſſioners employed for enrolling citizens. "My friend," ſaid M. Merlin, "armed men ſpring up from the earth.—Our country is ſaved—I embrace you."

The Commiſſioners ſent to the army of the South, wrote that every thing there was in the beſt poſſible ſtate.

EVENING.—The adminiſtrators of the diſtrict of Bar-le-Duc wrote to the Aſſembly, confirming the news of the capture of Verdun. The enemy, they ſaid, were advancing towards Montmedi. They added, that a detachment of Pruſſian Huſſars having entered St. Michael, carried away the public treaſure, and had made fruitleſs attempts to diſcover M. Sance, who arreſted the King at Varennes on the 16th of June, 1791.

M. Lacroix moved, that the Extraordinary Commiſſion ſhould concert meaſures with the Executive Proviſionary Council, for making known to the Legiſlative body the ſtate of the magazines and arſenals, and for giving ſuch details reſpecting the plan of the campaign, as might be revealed without detriment to the public. —Decreed.

A courier from general Dumourier, who had brought diſpatches to the miniſter of war, appeared at the bar, and informed the Aſſembly, that the general had poſted himſelf in ſome defiles, where he would have great advantage over the enemy. He related, that a woman had deſtroyed 400 Hulans, by giving them wine, in which ſhe had infuſed poiſon.

LONDON, September 8.

The withdrawing of our Ambaſſador from Paris in the preſent moment was a matter of mere etiquette; but to order him to deliver ſuch a note on his departure, is viewed by every liberal politician in this country, not merely as an inſidious act, unworthy of a manly people, but as an unwiſe meaſure, calculated to involve us dangerouſly with France—dangerouſly we mean as to our permanent intereſts.

It is mentioned at Valenciennes, as a ſhocking proof of La Fayette's treachery, that his army on his departure was found to have only three days proviſions. In the adverſity of private men, who have filled eminent ſituations in the revolutions of ſtates, accuſations are quickly multiplied.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 1.

"Petion has had to appeaſe a tumult occaſioned by a decree of the aſſembly, which deſtroys the Paris municipality.—Several ſections were for preſerving their old commiſſaries, but the majority carried the queſtion in favor of the aſſembly.

"To what lengths the Jacobin Club intend to proceed, let their own reſolutions ſpeak for them. On the 27th ult. they unanimouſly took the following oath—

"I promiſe before God and my country, that wherever I may be placed, I will exert my whole force to purge the earth from the peſt of Royalty."

"On the 29th of Auguſt, a motion was made by M. Manuel, that all foreigners in France, were to be kept as hoſtages; and in caſe their nations declared war, always to expoſe their own countrymen to their firſt fire. He made another motion, to except only ſuch foreigners as were members of the Jacobin Club; but to chooſe of them a certain number, that were to be ſent into the enemy's armies, as deſerters; and, if poſſible, debauch their countrymen. The motions were both agreed to."

Extract of a letter from Luxemburg, Auguſt 15.

"The day before yeſterday a train of 950 Pruſſian artillery and ammunition waggons, laden with military ſtores, and drawn by ſix horſes each, paſſed near this place, and ranged themſelves under the guns of our fortreſs; they occupy a ſpace of ground further than the eye can ſee; others arrive almoſt hourly, whilſt the main body of the army deſtined againſt France marches along the frontiers.

"The Duke of Brunſwick, commander in Chief of the combined forces, arrived here yeſterday, and after an interview with the Auſtrian and Pruſſian Generals, returned to the army.

"The King of Pruſſia, with his two ſons, arrived here at eight o'clock this morning, and were received on the parade by the officers; and, after examining the works, returned to the camp at Montfort."

Copy of a letter from a gentleman at Dover, dated Auguſt 25, 1792, to his friend in London.

"MY DEAR FRIEND,

"I would have written to you from Paris, but did not chooſe to put you to the trouble of receiving a letter, which muſt have *contained nothing*; as the fear of loſing my head, prevented my communicating any thing that might intereſt your curioſity. All letters, in the *bleſſed capital of French liberty*, are opened before delivery; and all ſent from that place, undergo the ſame liberal inſpection. I came from Paris with Mr. ——, who I know is writing to you at this moment. A gentleman who left Calais this morning at three o'clock, aſſures me, that Lord Gower had not yet arrived in that city. His Lordſhip's horſes are certainly ſtopped at Amiens.

"Out of two thouſand Engliſhmen in Paris, the day we left it, none arrived ſince at Calais but thoſe who quitted Paris the day we did, and the day after, though we were detained there three days by an adverſe wind. It is probable, that a new decree of the national aſſembly, keeps all perſons in Paris, ſtrangers as well as others. The people of Paris are all mad, ſtark mad. The whole extent of country from Amiens to Calais, is one entire *corn-field*; but the corn is dropping from the ears for want of *hands to reap it*, and many thouſand acres of wheat muſt be loſt.

"I ſpeak to nothing but what was preſented to my own eyes. Do not believe a word of any thing you ſee in the French papers; they dare publiſh nothing but what is calculated to ſupport the preſent meaſures. Three editors, of what are called *ariſtocratic prints*, were maſſacred, and their preſſes deſtroyed, the day after the *day*. Paris exhibits a ſcene of nothing but incoherency, confuſion, and horror:—No money—no credit—no law—no order—no religion—no juſtice—no virtue!!! The executive power is, to all intents and purpoſes, lodged in the hands of a ferocious mob. The aſſembly no more dare to decree any thing, though ever ſo wiſe and neceſſary, which the mob diſapprove, than I dare have written this in Paris.

"Yours, &c. &c."

The King (Louis XVI.) is said to have been much affected on being informed of the execution of M. la Porte, the intendant of the civil list.

A gentleman yesterday gave 100 guineas to receive one guinea a day until the Duke of Brunswick, at the head of a hostile army, shall arrive at Paris. This is no proof, that much confidence is placed in his operations. The person who gave the money, congratulated himself on having purchased an annuity of 365 guineas for life.

It has been said, that the Duke of Brunswick can meet with no serious resistance in his march to Paris.—A whole people united, is but a trifling obstacle then to an invading foe!—The truth is, tyrants will find that all their boasted discipline must be inefficacious against a nation determined to be free, and that tactics are only good opposed to tactics. A mere trial of strength and skill, presents no image of the present war in France. It is art against principle—science against the affections—the arm against the soul—and in such a contest, victory is not triumph. They may murder one million, but the remaining twenty-three millions will continue unsubdued.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

WHILE the suppression of all the presses in France, except those subservient to the views of the predominant party on the one hand, and the prejudices supposed to influence the English publications on the other, may tend to obscure the faithful delineation of the proceedings in that country. We are nevertheless capable of discerning on the whole, that the people of France have swerved from the original principles of their revolution—that the new constitution has been essentially violated—and that reason and judgment are overwhelmed by the boisterous voice of faction. How far the stings of old wounds received from the hands of despotism may apologize for their late conduct, it is not our task to determine. But what despotism bears half the ills in its train as that of anarchy and confusion, where every sacred mound raised for the security of life, liberty, and property, is levelled by the torrent of lawless power? The unhappy situation of France, while it demands our sympathy, presents a striking example of what is to be expected from the passions of men uncontrouled by government and laws. Let Americans attend to the expressive memento—and by a due observance of every social and constitutional obligation, render a just tribute of gratitude to the Supreme Governor of the Universe for the blessings they enjoy—Let them be cautious of being betrayed by the devices of those factious demagogues among themselves, who, ambitious to act over a similar scene in this country, are found vociferous for liberty, while the worst of tyranny reigns in their hearts—who wish to set the world in a flame, that they may have a better chance to plunder.

May America continue that happy country, where the majesty of the law, which constitutes the liberty of the subject, shall always be superior to the restless efforts of aspiring faction. PHILANTHROPOS.

Domestic Articles.

BOSTON, October 24.

Yesterday the anniversary of the completion of the *Third Century* since *Christopher Columbus* discovered this New World, was celebrated in this town by the Historical Society—before whom, at the Meeting-house in Brattle-square, the Reverend Doctor *Belknap* delivered a discourse replete with useful historical information, and much ingenious and liberal observations. After which an Ode was sung by Mr. Rea and a select choir of singers.

The ship America, lately arrived at St. Domingo with succours from France, is, we are told, the ship presented by the United States to Louis XVI.

TRENTON, October 31.

At joint meeting on Monday last, of the council and assembly of this State, His Excellency WILLIAM PATERSON, Esquire, was *unanimously* re-elected Governor.

On Monday last the members of the general assembly of this State met at Mr. Drake's tavern, and preceded by the Rev. the *Clergy* of the town, and accompanied by a number of the inhabitants, walked in procession to the State-House, which has lately been erected in this place; where they were introduced to the apartment fitted up for their reception by the commissioners appointed to superintend the building. After a pertinent prayer made by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, at the request of the speaker, the house proceeded to business.

The assembly-room is not completely finished, but is in its present state far preferable, both for the comfort and convenience of the members, and for the accommodation of the spectators, to any in which they have ever held their former sittings in this state.

It will, we presume, give pleasure to the friends of American manufactures, to be informed that the elegant glass made use of in this building, is the manufacture of this state, being made at the works of Messrs. Hester and Carpenter, in the county of Gloucester.

Philadelphia, Nov. 3.

Abstract of further EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

In the National Assembly of France, Aug. 26, M. Guadet proposed, and it was decreed, that the title of French Citizen should be conferred on the following persons, who had rendered themselves illustrious by their love of liberty, viz.—Thomas Paine, Dr. Priestly, De la Paw, Wilberforce, Washington, Clarkson, Williams, Maddison, Hamilton, Richard Feldebert, Malachouski, Pulatouski, Poniatouski, and Mackintosh.—"France declares they are her children, since they are those of liberty."

In the same sitting, Mr. Jean de Brie presented the following proposal for destroying the kings and generals who are now fighting against the liberty of France. He requested permission to raise a body of 1200 volunteers, who shall bind themselves by an oath to go and attack individually and collectively, and by every means, the kings and generals now at war with France. These tyrannicides to be called (les Douze Cens) "the twelve hundred," to be armed with poignards and pistols

This plan was decreed, and the assembly were going to settle the pay of these desperadoes, when Messrs. Verniaux, Masurier and Sers, requested that it might be sent to a committee for reconsideration, as such a measure would induce the enemy to make reprisals, and consequently give rise to a war of the most horrid kind.

After a long debate, the plan was referred to a committee.

The parts of the famous Red-Book, suppressed by the Constituent Assembly, from respect to the memory of Louis XV. and to the present King, were ordered to be printed, by the Assembly.

The Brussels account of the taking of Longwi says the garrison consisted of 12 or 1500 men—a member of the National Assembly stated them at 3500. Longwi was taken by General Clairfayt. The garrison marched out with the honors of war, laid down their arms on the glacis of the fortress, and were then permitted to retire into the interior part of the kingdom, after having engaged not to serve during the war.

The States of Holland have ordered their Ambassador to leave Paris.—M. de Noailles, M. de Poix, M. de Lusignan, M. de Grave, M. de Tallon, M. M. de Montmorency, M. de Liancourt, M. de Narbonne, and the ladies of M. de la Fayette, M. de Biron, and M. de Bouille, are, according to the English papers, arrived in London.—Five hundred French arrived in that city from France in one week.

The *National Convention* of France is to begin their business towards the month of October.

Verdun, now in possession of the combined armies, is 150 miles east from Paris—its citadel is said to have been very strong.

Great apprehensions are entertained in Paris of hostilities being about to be commenced by the Spaniards. Thirty-nine sail of ships were lying in Barcelona—these, it was expected, were to be joined by 17 sail of Portuguese. Marseilles, Colliours or Antibes, was supposed to be their object.

From the latest returns of the French armies to the minister of war, it appears that there are at least two millions of men in arms.

The crops of grain in England the last season, are said to be equal in many parts to the average quantity of two years' growth.

The encampment of the combined armies against France, near Thionville the 17th August, extended nearly 17 miles.

The Knoxville Gazette, of Oct. 10, contains an account, that on the 30th September, about midnight, a station four miles south of Nashville, at which sundry families and about 15 gunmen were collected, was attacked by a party of Creeks and lower Cherokees, supposed to consist of three or four hundred—the attack continued for an hour, the enemy were repulsed with considerable loss, without injuring man, woman or child in the station. During the whole time, the Indians were never more distant than ten yards from the block-house, and often in large numbers close to the walls of the block-house, attempting to put fire to it. One ascended the roof with a torch, where he was shot. On viewing the ground next morning, it appeared that the fellow who was shot was a Cherokee, half breed—there was much blood, and signs that many dead were dragged off. Near the block-house were found swords, hatchets, pipes, kettles, and budgets of different Indian articles. One of the swords was a fine Spanish blade, mounted in the Spanish fashion. On the 3d Oct. another block-house was attacked by surprize by another party of Indians—three whites were killed and one wounded, and a number of horses stolen.

This account concludes by saying, that "These are the fruits of the advice of the Baron de Carondolet (Governor of Louisiana) and Governor O'Neal (of Pensacola) and it is due to Mr. Panton, their chief instrument, to add, he has well acted his part!!!"

The Hon. JOHN TAYLOR, mentioned in last Saturday's Gazette as being elected Senator of the United States, by the Legislature of Virginia, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. RICHARD HENRY LEE, is chosen also for the six succeeding years.

The National Assembly may have been perfectly right in deposing the king, and calling a convention to decide whether France should be governed by a republic or by a monarchy, and La Fayette may not have coincided in opinion with them, and yet not be a traitor.

The constitution as settled by the first assembly formed the limits of his political belief: he may have thought it imprudent to go further,—the National Assembly thought otherwise—La Fayette may have been mistaken, but this does not make him a traitor.

La Fayette through the whole of his political conduct has been consistent. He here fought for our liberties, and in France took the lead in the revolution and in framing a constitution, to which he has uniformly adhered. He was averse to taking a step further and establishing republicanism on the ruins of that constitution. His conduct was firm in the line of his political faith.

The Assembly were probably right in adopting decisive measures with respect to him as soon as it was known that he did not approve of the deposition of the king. A different line of conduct would probably have produced a division of the people into two great parties, and eventually have proved the ruin of France.—This conjecture will appear extremely probable if we take a view of the proceedings of the municipality of Sedan upon the requisition sent them by M. La Fayette. This part even of La Fayette's political conduct was decided and worthy of himself: His motives were pure, he acted under the impression which a violation of the constitution, in one of its fundamental principles, must have made, he acted up to his principles, to his oath, and not like a traitor.

La Fayette finding the republican party backed by a majority in the National Assembly and army, left his country—not to join the enemy; but to avoid an impending ignominious death: And in this he acted like a man of honor and not the part of a traitor. *Gen. Adv.*

Monday next the 2d session of the present Congress commences in this city.—The following Members, we hear, are in town:

Senators—Mr. MORRIS, Mr. LANGDON, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. MONROE, Mr. FEW, Mr. IZARD, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. WINGATE.

Representatives—Mr. FITZSIMONS, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GERRY, Mr. STURGES, Mr. WARD, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. BOURN, Mr. PARKER, Mr. MADISON, Mr. VENABLE, Mr. GILES, Mr. BROWN, Mr. WILLIAMSON, Mr. STEELE, Mr. BALDWIN, Mr. SMITH, S. C.

His Excellency THOMAS CHITTENDEN, Esq. is chosen Governor of Vermont, and his Honour PETER OLCOTT, Esq. Lieutenant-Governor.

The President of the United States hath appointed ZEBULON HOLLINGSWORTH, Esq. of Baltimore, Attorney of the United States for the District of Maryland, *vice* RICHARD POTTS, Esq. resigned. *Maryland Jour.*

The following gentlemen are elected Representatives of New-Jersey, in the Congress of the United States:

Lambert Cadwallader, John Beaty, Elias Boudinot, Jonathan Dayton, Abraham Clark, Esquires.

Thursday last arrived the schooner Abigail, Samuel Gooch, master, from Malaga. The captain sailed from Gibraltar the 29th of Sept. and informs that it was currently reported and generally believed at that fortress, that the King of Spain was equipping 70,000 men to march against the armies of France—that the Russian army had joined the Austrians, and that there had been an engagement with the main body of the French army, in which the French troops proved victorious, having not only kept their ground, but slain immense numbers of their enemies. Particulars the captain had it not in his power to relate.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in this city, to his friend in London, dated July 4.

"This country was never in so flourishing a state as at present; the increase of people, riches, and agriculture is almost incredible, except to those who are eye-witnesses of it. The present war with the Indians has for a while stopped emigration to the western territories; and, from the influx of Germans, French, Irish, &c. the scheme for deepening rivers, cutting canals, making roads, &c. which twelve months ago I thought impossible to be accomplished for ages, is now in such forwardness, that I believe this State will, in the course of 12 or 15 years, be in as good a situation, in this respect, as England; as our Assembly spares no expence, but is liberal in encouraging these improvements.

"We have at present a prospect of a good harvest. Some few manufactories have been attempted to be erected in this State; but from the high price of wages, the great plenty of provisions, and above all, the cheapness of land, they do not succeed excepting those for bulky articles, the raw materials of which are cheap, and the expence of bringing over heavy.

"The leather manufactory, for instance, is in a flourishing state; a good raw hide can be purchased in our market for 2s. (it is not long since the fleshers gave as much to carry them off) and oak and bark can be had for a trifle; yet the tanners are obliged to pay such high wages to their men (from 7s. to 9s. sterling pr. day) that British leather is often imported in such quantities, as to have necessitated the tanners here to apply to Congress for relief. Congress have increased the duty on leather, and on articles made of it, from 3 or 4 to 10 per cent.

"The paper-mills, manufactories, and heavy iron goods flourish best. Glass houses and manufactories of stone ware are increasing.

"But all our manufactured goods are a mere trifle to what are imported from Great-Britain and Ireland. To the south of Virginia, no article however bulky or coarse, is manufactured; every thing used there is imported from Great-Britain, or the northern States."

A correspondent who has read the Governor's Proclamation and a letter signed *A. J. Dallas*, informing the public "that there are *defects* in the returns, but that it *clearly appears* from *informal* returns that the omitted votes would not alter the state of the election," requests an answer to the following queries: 1st, Whether the writer of that letter is the same gentleman who was a member of the committee of correspondence? 2d, Whether the power to judge in the abovementioned case is vested in *him* or in the House of Representatives of the United States?

Several citizens request to know whether there is not a variation between the Governor's Proclamation and his Secretary's letter, as the one sets forth that by virtue of the law requiring him after receiving the returns to publish the names—he therefore declares the several persons duly elected from the returns, which must of course mean *all the returns*: Whereas the other tells us that all the returns were not received, but that it clearly appeared (to the writer of the letter, I suppose) that the suppressed returns would not change the election. They request further to be informed whether in such a case the House of Representatives of the United States, can alone decide that the suppressed votes would not vary the state of the Poll, or whether it is left to the Governor or his Secretary to judge of the election?

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship American,	Ewing,	Londonderry
Pigou,	Loxley,	London
Dispatch,	Hodgson,	Teneriffe
Barque Cæsar,	Thompson,	Cadiz
Brig Sally,	Anderson,	St. Lucie
——,	Cochran,	Cape-Francois
Schr. Harriot,	Grant,	Savannah
Friendship,	Carver,	Boston
Abigail,	Gooch,	Malaga
Winsted,	M'Neron,	Virginia
Sloop Harrison,	Clark,	do.
Honour,	Goodrich,	New-York
——,	Coulter,	do.
Dove,	Marchant,	Newburyport

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	21/4	Int. off
3 per Cents,	12/8	
Deferred,	13/3	
Full shares Bank U. S.	43	per cent. prem
½ shares,	55	

Unfunded debt of the U.S. 21/6 on the principal. And on the Interest up to 1st Jan. 1788, 13/.

GEOGRAPHY.

Mathew Carey

Respectfully submits to the Citizens of the United States, the following

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

An AMERICAN EDITION of

Guthrie's Geography

IMPROVED.

Of which these are the terms:

I. IT shall be published in 48 weekly numbers, each containing three sheets, or twenty-four pages, of letter press, in quarto, printed with new types on fine paper.

II. In the course of the work will be delivered about thirty large maps, of the same size as those in the European editions, viz. most of them sheet maps on post paper.

☞ *Besides the maps in the British editions, this work will contain maps of as many of the United States as can be readily procured, executed by the best engravers in the United States.*

III. The price of each number will be a quarter dollar, to be paid on delivery.—☞ *No advance required.*

IV. The work will be put to press as soon as 700 copies are subscribed for.

V. Subscribers who disapprove of the work, on the publication of the three first numbers, are to be at liberty to return them, and shall have their money repaid.

VI. The subscribers' names shall be prefixed as patrons of the undertaking.

Perhaps there is no science more entertaining and useful than geography. It reveals the discoveries of travellers—the remarkable curiosities of all countries, in nature and art—the situation of provinces, cities, towns, villages, rivers, & mountains—in fine, the history, manners, customs, laws, forces, revenues, and government of different nations.

It is an old observation, that "there is not a son or daughter of Adam, but has some concern with geography;" and that a knowledge of this science is indispensable towards the study of history with advantage or satisfaction. Indeed a man unacquainted with it, cannot discourse on the most common newspaper topics of the day without betraying his ignorance.

So much for geography generally. With respect to the present plan, let it suffice to remark, that Guthrie's Geography has been long acknowledged to be the best in the English language: however, the account of America in it has, from obvious reasons, been very erroneous and defective. The errors of former editions will be corrected, and the defects supplied, by gentlemen of abilities, who have engaged to superintend this undertaking, and to avail themselves of all the information that can be procured, to render it the most complete edition extant.

The Printer earnestly solicits the support of his fellow-citizens throughout the United States: and as no deposit is required, and every subscriber will be at liberty to withdraw his name, if, on trial, he should disapprove of the work, he hopes the friends of science, and of American arts and manufactures, will cheerfully and early patronize this useful work, the greatest and most expensive, probably, ever yet attempted in America, in the typographical line, the Encyclopædia excepted.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1792. (12wtf)

General Post-Office.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10, 1792.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the fifteenth day of November next, inclusively, for carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post Roads, from the first day of January next, until the first day of June, 1794.

In MASSACHUSETTS *and* NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

1. From *Wiscasset* to *Portland* in the district of *Maine*: The mail to leave Wiscasset every Tuesday by six o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Portland the next day by one in the afternoon:—Returning, to leave Portland every Thursday by six in the morning, and arrive at Wiscasset the next day by one in the afternoon.

2. From *Portland* to *Portsmouth*: The mail to leave Portland every Monday and Thursday by six o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Portsmouth every Tuesday and Friday by ten in the forenoon:—Returning, to leave Portsmouth every Tuesday and Friday at one in the afternoon, and arrive at Portland on Wednesday and Saturday by six in the evening.

3. From *Portsmouth* to *Boston*: From November first to May first, the mail to leave Portsmouth every Tuesday and Friday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Boston on Wednesday and Saturday by six in the evening:—Returning, to leave Boston every Monday and Thursday, by six in the morning, and arrive at Portsmouth on Tuesday and Friday by ten in the forenoon:—And from May first to November first, the mail to leave Portsmouth every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by four in the morning, and arrive at Boston the same days by six in the evening:—Returning, to leave Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by four in the morning, and arrive at Portsmouth the same days by six in the evening.

In MASSACHUSETTS, CONNECTICUT *and* NEW-YORK.

4. From *Boston*, by *Worcester*, *Springfield*, *Hartford*, *Middletown*, and *New-Haven*, to *New-York*: From November first to May first, the mail to leave Boston every Monday and Thursday, at one o'clock in the afternoon; and arrive at New-York every Saturday and Wednesday (the sixth day from its departure) by ten in the forenoon: Returning, to leave New-York every Monday and Thursday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Boston every Saturday and Wednesday, by ten in the forenoon: And from May first to November first, the mail to leave Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by three o'clock in the morning, and arrive at New-York every Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday (the fourth day from its departure) by eleven in the forenoon: Returning, to leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Boston every Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday, by six in the evening.

In NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY *and* PENNSYLVANIA.

5. Between *New-York*, (by Newark and Elizabethtown) and *Philadelphia*, every day in the week, Sunday excepted: The mails to leave New-York at noon, and Philadelphia at one o'clock in the afternoon; and arrive at Philadelphia and New-York respectively, the next day after their departure, by ten in the forenoon; excepting the mails of Saturday, which are to arrive at the same hour on Monday.

In PENNSYLVANIA *and* MARYLAND.

6. From *Philadelphia* to *Baltimore*: The mail to leave Philadelphia every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at noon, and arrive at Baltimore each succeeding day by noon: Returning, to leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by four o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Philadelphia each succeeding day by eleven in the forenoon.

7. From *Baltimore* to *Alexandria*: The mail to leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Alexandria each succeeding day by eight in the morning: Returning, to leave Alexandria every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by four o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Baltimore on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by ten in the forenoon.

In VIRGINIA.

8. From *Alexandria* to *Richmond*, *Petersburg*, *Suffolk* and *Portsmouth*: The mail to leave Alexandria every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at nine o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Richmond every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by six in the evening; at Petersburg every Wednesday, Friday and Monday at ten in the forenoon; at Suffolk every Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday by six in the afternoon; and at Portsmouth every Friday, Monday and Wednesday, by ten in the forenoon: Returning, to leave Portsmouth the same Friday, Monday and Wednesday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Suffolk the same days by seven in the evening; and at Petersburg the next Monday, Wednesday and Friday by eleven in the forenoon; leave Petersburg the same days at two in the afternoon, and arrive at Richmond the same days by six in the evening: leave Richmond on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by four in the morning, and arrive at Alexandria the next Wednesday, Friday and Monday, by three in the afternoon.

9. From *Richmond*, by *Williamsburg*, *York-Town* and *Hampton*, to *Norfolk*. The mail to leave Richmond every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by four o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Norfolk on each succeeding day, by five in the afternoon: Returning, to leave Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday and Monday, by six in the morning, and arrive at Richmond each succeeding day, by six in the evening.

In VIRGINIA *and* NORTH-CAROLINA.

10. From *Petersburg*, by *Halifax*, *Tarborough* and *Smithfield*, to *Fayetteville*. The mail to leave Petersburg every Friday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Fayetteville the next Monday, by eight in the evening: Returning, to leave Fayetteville every Tuesday, by four in the morning, and arrive at Petersburg the next Friday, by eleven in the forenoon.

In NORTH *and* SOUTH CAROLINA *and* GEORGIA.

11. From Fayetteville, by Cheraw Court-House, Camden, Columbia and Cambridge, to Augusta, The mail to leave Fayetteville every Tuesday, by four in the morning, reach Camden the next day by five in the afternoon, and arrive at Augusta the next Saturday by noon: Returning to leave Augusta every Thursday, at five in the morning, arrive at Camden the next Sunday by five in the morning, and at Fayetteville the next Monday, by eight in the evening.

12. From *Augusta* to *Savannah*. The mail to leave Augusta every Saturday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Savannah the next Monday morning by ten: Returning, to leave Savannah every Monday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Augusta the next Wednesday, by five in the afternoon.

13 From Camden to Statesburg. The mail to leave Camden every Thursday by four in the morning, and arrive at Statesburg by eight: Returning, to leave Statesburg every Saturday, at two in the afternoon, and arrive at Camden by six.

In MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE-ISLAND *and* CONNECTICUT.

14. From *Boston* to *Providence*. The mail to leave Boston every Monday and Thursday, by six in the morning, and arrive the same days at Providence, by five in the afternoon: Returning, to leave Providence every Wednesday and Saturday, by six in the morning, and arrive the same days at Boston, by five in the afternoon.

☞ Persons offering proposals for this contract, are desired also to state the terms on which they will carry the mail between Boston and Providence, three times a week, and every day in the week (Sunday excepted) in case a stage waggon should run so often between those two places.

15. From *Providence*, by *Norwich*, to Hartford. The mail to leave Providence every Tuesday and Friday, by six o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Norwich the same days, and at Hartford on Wednesday and Saturday, by five in the afternoon: Returning, to leave Hartford every Monday and Thursday, at seven in the morning, arrive at Norwich the same days, and at Providence on Tuesday and Friday, by five in the afternoon.

☞ Persons offering proposals for this contract, are also desired to state the terms on which they will carry the mail between Providence and Hartford three times a week, if a stage waggon should run so often between those two places.

16. From *New-London* to *Newport*, thence by *Bristol* and *Warren* to *Providence*, thence by *Greenwich* to *Newport*, and from *Newport* to *New-London*. The mail to leave New-London every Tuesday, at two in the afternoon, and arrive at Newport the next day by six in the evening; leave Newport every Friday at eight in the morning, and arrive at Providence the same day by six in the evening; leave Providence on Saturday at eight in the morning, and passing through Greenwich, arrive at Newport the same day by six in the evening; leave Newport the next Monday at eight in the morning, and arrive at New-London the next day by ten in the forenoon.

17. From *New-Haven* to *New-London*: The mail to leave New-Haven every Monday, at eight in the morning, and arrive at New-London every Tuesday by ten in the forenoon:—Returning, to leave New-London every Tuesday at two o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at New-Haven every Wednesday afternoon by six.

18. From *Middletown* to *New-London*. The mail to leave Middletown, from November first to May first, every Thursday morning, and from May to November, every Friday morning, by eight o'clock; and arrive at New-London by six in the evening of the day of its departure: Returning, to leave New-London each next succeeding day by eight in the morning, and arrive at Middletown by six in the evening

In NEW-YORK.

19. Between the city of *New-York* (by *Kingsbridge*, *Poughkeepsie*, and the city of *Hudson*) and *Albany*. The carriers, with the mails, to leave New-York and Albany every Monday and Thursday, by four in the morning, meet, and return to each place on Wednesday and Saturday, by six in the evening.

In PENNSYLVANIA.

20. From *Philadelphia*, by *Lancaster*, *York-town*, *Carlisle*, *Shippensburg*, *Chambersburg*, *Bedford* and *Greensburg* to *Pittsburg*. The mail to leave Philadelphia every Saturday at noon, and arrive at Pittsburg the next Friday by noon; remain there not less than four, nor more than six hours, and return to Philadelphia the following Friday by noon.

In the State of DELAWARE.

21. From *Wilmington*, by *New-Castle*, *Cantwell's Bridge*, and *Duck Creek*, to *Dover*. The mail to leave Wilmington every Monday afternoon, by five o'clock (or as soon as the mail from Philadelphia is received) and arrive at Dover by five in the evening of Tuesday: Returning, to leave Dover every Wednesday morning by five o'clock, and arrive at Wilmington by seven in the evening of the same day.

In DELAWARE *and* MARYLAND.

22. From Christiana Bridge, by Middletown, Warwick and George-town Cross-Roads, to Chester-town, and thence to Easton. The mail to leave Christiana Bridge every Monday afternoon, by six o'clock (or as soon as the mail from Philadelphia is received) and arrive at Easton by six in the evening of Tuesday: Returning, to leave Easton every Wednesday morning by five o'clock, and arrive at Christiana Bridge in the evening of the same day, by eight o'clock.

☞ Persons offering proposals for carrying this mail, are desired to state the terms on which they will carry it from May first to November first, by leaving Philadelphia every Monday at half past nine, A. M. and reaching Easton the next day by four, P. M.—and returning, leave Easton every Wednesday by four, A. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next day by noon: And perform the same tour, during the other half of the year, between half past nine o'clock of every Monday, and noon of the next Saturday. And also their terms for carrying an additional mail between Philadelphia and Chestertown, leaving Philadelphia every Wednesday and Friday at half past nine, A. M. and returning the fourth day after by noon.

23. From *Baltimore* to *Annapolis*. The mail to leave Baltimore every Monday and Friday, at eight in the morning, and arrive at Annapolis the same days by five in the afternoon: Returning, to leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Saturday by eight in the morning, and arrive at Baltimore the same days by five in the afternoon.

In VIRGINIA *and* NORTH-CAROLINA.

24. From *Suffolk*, by *Edenton*, *Plymouth*, *Washington* and *Newbern*, to *Wilmington*: The mail to leave Suffolk every Wednesday at four o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Wilmington the next Saturday, by six in the evening: Returning, to leave Wilmington every Monday by four in the morning, and arrive at Suffolk the next Thursday by six in the evening.

In NORTH-CAROLINA.

25. From *Halifax* by *Blountsville*, *Williamstown*, and *Daileys*, to *Plymouth*, once in two weeks:—The mail to leave Halifax every other Monday by five o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Plymouth the next day by six in the evening: Returning, to leave Plymouth the next Thursday by five in the morning, and arrive at Halifax on Friday by five in the evening.

26. From *Wilmington* to *Fayetteville*: The mail to leave Wilmington every Sunday, at four in the morning, and arrive the next day at Fayetteville by five in the afternoon: Returning, leave Fayetteville every Tuesday, by four in the morning, and arrive at Wilmington the next day by five in the afternoon.

In VIRGINIA.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Post-Office in *Richmond*, until the 10th day of November next inclusively, for carrying the mail of the United States from *Richmond* to *Staunton*,—from the 15th day of the same month, until the first day of June 1794. The mail to leave Richmond every Monday by six in the morning, and arrive at Staunton the next Wednesday by six in the evening: Returning, leave Staunton every Thursday at ten in the forenoon, and arrive at Richmond the next Saturday by seven in the evening.

☞ The persons offering proposals for carrying this mail, are desired to state the terms on which they will carry it, and leave Richmond every Wednesday at noon, and arrive at Staunton the next Saturday by three in the afternoon: Returning, leave Staunton every Monday at seven in the morning, and arrive at Richmond the next Wednesday by ten in the forenoon.

Note 1. If during the continuance of the contracts here proposed, any other times of arrival and departure of the mails should become necessary, to preserve a proper connection with other mails, the contractors are to conform to any arrangement which for that purpose shall be made by the Post-Master General, such arrangement not lessening the number of hours above allowed for carrying the mails respectively, without their consent.

2. A convenient time *not less than ten minutes*, nor exceeding half an hour, for opening and closing a mail is to be allowed at each Post-Office, at which the time of its arrival and departure is not herein specified.

3. For every half hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor to forfeit one dollar; and for the non-performance of a trip, double the sum which the value of one trip shall bear to the value of the whole number of trips to be performed.

4. The mail may be carried on any of the post roads herein described, either in stage waggons or on horses: but when the state of the roads prevents travelling in waggons with the necessary expedition, the mails are to be carried on horses.—Every mail-stage must have in it a box in which the mail is invariably to be carried, under lock and key.

5. News-papers, as well as letters, are to be sent in the mails: and if any contractor would wish to be authorized to carry news-papers, other than those conveyed in the mail (agreeably to the 22d section of the post-office law) he must, in his proposals, state the respective sums for which he will carry the mails *with* and *without* the emoluments which may arise from such separate carriage of news-papers.

NEW POST ROADS,

In NEW-YORK, MASSACHUSETTS & VERMONT.

An extension of the Post roads having been desired, from *Connojoharrie* to *Whites-town*, and thence to *Kanandaiqua*, in the state of New-York; from *Stockbridge* to *Bennington*, in the states of Massachusetts and Vermont; and from *Rutland* to *Windsor*, and *Rutland* to *Fairhaven*, in Vermont: Proposals for carrying mails on those routs, (at the expense of the contractors) will be received at the General Post-Office, until the fifteenth day of November next inclusively.—Persons offering such proposals, must state the days and hours when they will receive and deliver the mails at each place here mentioned, and the length of time (which cannot exceed eight years) for which they will contract.

The contractors, respectively, will have the exclusive privilege of carrying letters and packets on these roads, for *hire*; and be authorized to receive, to their own use, all the postages which shall arise on letters, packets and newspapers by them carried, at the rates established by law; but must carry, free of postage, such letters and packets as by law are, or shall be declared *free*.

For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in delivering a mail, after the time agreed on, the contractor to forfeit one dollar; and for the non-performance of a trip, one dollar for every ten miles distance, as far as the failure extends.

The persons whom the contractors shall designate for Postmasters, on these routes,—previous to their acting as such, must be approved by the Post-Master General, and take the oaths required by law. They are to agree for their compensations with the contractors, to whom alone they are to account for all the postages they shall receive. The same oaths must be taken by the contractors and their riders who carry the mails.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
POST-MASTER-GENERAL.

The SUBSCRIBERS to the

Universal Tontine

Are informed, that a general meeting is to be held at the State-House in this city, on Saturday the 3d day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. agreeably to the sixth article of their association.

By order of the Agents,
EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1792. (eptN3)

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